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㉗ **Neutralized alkyl ether sulfuric acid half-ester compositions containing polyhydroxy oligomers.**

㉘ Alkyl ether sulfuric acid half-esters are neutralized in the presence of polyhydroxy oligomers such as polyglycerol to provide half-ester salt compositions of high activity and good viscosity characteristics. The products are particularly useful in shampoo formulations.

EP 0 337 406 A1

NEUTRALIZED ALKYL ETHER SULFURIC ACID HALF-ESTER COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING POLY-HYDROXY OLIGOMERS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention:

Alkyl ether sulfates comprise an important class of anionic surfactants particularly extensively used in shampoos and light-duty liquid detergents. These surfactants are typically prepared by sulfation of an ethoxylated long-chain alcohol to form the corresponding sulfuric acid half-ester, followed by neutralization
10 of the remaining acid group to a corresponding salt to improve detergency. While some sulfation methods simultaneously accomplish sulfation and neutralization of the starting ethoxylated alcohol, more usually the half-ester is first formed, as for example when sulfur trioxide, sulfuric acid, oleum, or chlorosulfuric acid are used as sulfating agents. Neutralization of the product is then customarily carried out by reaction with a suitable base to form the corresponding half-ester salt.

15 2. Discussion of Related Art:

Although the neutralization reaction proceeds rather rapidly, the solubility of alkyl ether sulfates rarely
20 exceeds 30% activity. Accordingly, attempts to prepare more concentrated solutions by the use of hydrotropes during neutralization are now customarily effected in commercial applications by reaction of the alkyl ether sulfuric acid half-ester with an aqueous solution of an alkali metal or ammonium hydroxide in the presence of from about 15-25% by weight of a low-molecular weight alcohol, usually methanol, ethanol, or propanol. Neutralization products approaching about 60% activity can be realized by this alcohol-solubilizing
25 procedure; however, the resulting presence of large amounts of low-molecular weight alcohol in the finished product is generally undesirable owing to the resultant flammability of the solutions and decrease in viscosity of the product which adversely affects the viscosity requirements of shampoos and other viscosity-dependent detergent compositions prepared from the alcohol-contaminated products.

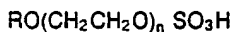
It is accordingly desirable to provide a process for the production of neutral alkyl ether sulfate
30 compositions useful in shampoo and other detergent-based compositions which are free of low molecular weight alcohols and which retain a high activity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

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Other than in the operating examples, or where otherwise indicated, all numbers expressing quantities of ingredients or reaction conditions used herein are to be understood as modified in all instances by the term "about".

40 According to the invention, alkyl ether sulfate compositions are prepared by neutralization of an alkyl ether sulfuric acid half-ester of the formula



wherein R is C₁₂-C₂₀-alkyl and n is from 1 to 7, with a neutralizing agent in the presence of a polyhydroxy oligomer compound such as a polyglycerol or a hydrogenated, hydrolyzed polysaccharide, for example
45 hydrolyzed corn syrup solids.

Neutralization of the sulfuric acid half ester is carried out with a neutralizing agent of the type used in prior art neutralizing processes, particularly an agent which provides an alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, alkanolamine, or ammonium salt of the sulfuric acid half-ester. Particularly suitable neutralizing agents include potassium, sodium, or ammonium hydroxides and mono-, di-, or triethanolamine. The neutralization
50 process is carried out in the presence of sufficient polyhydroxy oligomer to provide a product having an activity of at least about 45% as measured by titration with a standard cationic surfactant. If the neutralized, alcohol-free salt is to be used in a shampoo or other viscosity dependent formulation, the use of large amounts of polyhydroxy oligomer which might adversely affect the desired viscosity characteristics of the shampoo is not recommended. Generally, amounts of polyhydroxy oligomer of from about 2% to 15% by

weight, based on the weight of the alkyl ether sulfuric acid half-ester are employed; and preferably, amounts in the range of from about 5% to 10% by weight are employed, primarily for economic reasons. This latter narrow range is particularly suitable when the neutral sulfate is to be used in shampoos, as such amounts of polyhydroxyoligomer tend not to decrease the viscosity of typical prior art shampoo formula-

5 tions.
Suitable polyglycerols are those oligoglycerols of the type produced by dehydration of glycerol with condensation of the dehydrated monomers. Generally, polyglycerols of the type described in "Structures in 'Polyglycerol'", Dolhaine, et al., Henkel-Referate 21, Int. Ed. Henkel KGaA, Dusseldorf (pub.) (1985), are useful, particularly oligoglycerols having 2-10 glycerol groups and preferably products predominately
10 comprising tetramers, pentamers, hexamers, or heptamers of glycerol. A commercially available polyglycerol useful in the practice of the invention is Polyglycerol 06, a product of Mazer Chemical Co. The hydrogenated, hydrolyzed corn syrup solids useful in the practice of the invention are of the type described as hydrogenated starch hydrolysates in CTFA Dictionary, 3rd Edition Supplement, 1985, p. 36. Other polyhydroxy oligomers the invention include cyclodextrins and alkyl polyglycosides.

15 Typically, an alkyl ether sulfuric acid half ester of the above-described formula is neutralized according to the process of the invention by addition of the half-ester to an aqueous solution of the neutralizing agent and polyhydroxy oligomer. Advantageously, sodium chloride is added as necessary to increase the viscosity of the composition as desired, as is known in the prior art. The pH is adjusted to neutral or slightly alkaline as required, suitably with 25% NaOH or 50% citric acid, or a combination thereof. On mixing, a
20 neutralized alkyl ether half-ester composition according to the invention, typically having an activity in excess of 50%, is obtained.

The alkyl ether sulfuric acid half-ester neutralized according to the invention is conveniently used in shampoo formulations comprising the half-ester neutralization product as the sole or primary detergency ingredient. Useful shampoos include compositions comprising the neutralization product diluted with water
25 to the desired viscosity. Shampoo compositions according to the invention optionally include standard ingredients such as thickeners, perfumes, foaming agents, conditioning agents, compatible auxiliary surfactants, dyes, pearlescing agents, and opacifiers.

The following Examples illustrate the practice of the invention.

30 EXAMPLE I

35 A. Preparation of highly active half-ester salt using post addition.

Charge:	
Alkyl ether sulfate half-ester ¹ (3.04 meq/g H ⁺)	400g.
50% NaOH	9g.
NaCl	12g.
Polyglycerol ³ (50% aqueous solution)	80g.
H ₂ O	210g.

Procedure:

40 The half-ester (chilled) was added in a slow stream to a cooling mixture of the other components, and the pH adjusted with 25% NaOH/50% citric acid to 7.5.

The product had an activity of 55.16% and a viscosity of 7,000 cps.

55 B. Preparation of detergent composition using neutralized product from IA.

To 202 g of active material, 21 g of H₂O was added. The viscosity of the product was 10,500 cps.

EXAMPLE 25 Preparation of highly active half-ester salt using polyglycerol.

Charge:	
Alkyl ether sulfate half-ester ² (3.16 meq/g H ⁺)	400 g.
50% NaOH	103 g.
NaCl	12 g.
Polyglycerol ³ (50% aqueous solution)	80 g.
H ₂ O	205 g.

Procedure:

20 The procedure of Example 1A was followed. The pH was adjusted with 25% NaOH/50 citric acid to 7.9.
 Activity: 51.12%
 Viscosity: 7500 cps.

EXAMPLE 325 A. Preparation of highly active half-ester salt using polyglycerol.

Charge:	
Alkyl ether sulfate half-ester ² (3.19 meq/g H ⁺)	370. g.
NaCl	11.1 g.
Polyglycerol ³ (50% aqueous solution)	74. g.
NH ₄ OH (28% aqueous)	117 ml.
H ₂ O	180 g.

Procedure:

40 The half-ester was added slowly to a cooled solution of NaCl and aqueous polyglycerol; 82 ml. NH₄OH in H₂O was then added. When the pH fell below 6, 10 ml. of NH₄OH was added. 2 additional 10 ml.
 45 portions, followed by a 5 ml. portion, of NH₄OH were further added. The reaction mixture was then mixed for 15 mins. A very thick product was obtained, having the following characteristics:

pH: 7.39

Viscosity: 6500 cps

Activity 52.06%

50 Unsulfated Alcohol 1.42%

NH₄Cl 1.72%(NH₄)₂SO₄ 0.71%55 B. Preparation of detergent composition.

To 300g. of 52.06% active material was added 8 g. H₂O. The mixture was mixed well, and spun down. The composition had a viscosity of 4950 cps.

EXAMPLE 45 Preparation of half-ester salt using HYSTAR 5875.

	Charge:	
10	Alkyl ether sulfate half-ester ² (3.16 meq/g H ⁺)	400 g.
	HYSTAR 5875 ⁴	53 g.
	NaCl	12 g.
	H ₂ O	220 g.
15	NH ₄ OH (28% aqueous)	135 g.

Procedure:

20 The procedure of Example 3A was followed, using 80 g. NH₃ and HYSTAR 5875 instead of polyglycerol. After about 1/3 of the half-ester was added, the thick paste naturally formed began to thin out. 55 g. of the NH₄OH was then further added to maintain the pH at 7. The product had the following characteristics:

Activity: 47.16%

Viscosity: 11,500 cps.

25

EXAMPLE 530 A. Preparation of half-ester salt using HYSTAR 6075.

	Charge:	
35	Alkyl ether sulfate half-ester ² (3.16 meq/g H ⁺)	400 g.
	HYSTAR 6075 ⁵	54.5 g.
	NaCl	12 g.
	H ₂ O	200 g.
40	NH ₄ OH (28% aqueous solution)	137 ml.

Procedure:

45 The procedure of Example 3A was followed, using 87 ml NH₃ followed by 50 ml to maintain alkalinity. The solution was spun down several times and the pH was adjusted with 50% citric acid/aq NH₃ to about 7.2.

Activity: 53.23%

Viscosity: 17,000 cps.

50

B. Preparation of detergent composition.

55 To 462 g. of 53.23% active material from 5A, 18.3 g. of H₂O was added. The product was mixed well and spun down. The composition had the following characteristics:

Viscosity: 11,500 cps.

Activity 50.69%

US 1.34%

NH₄Cl 1.42%
(NH₄)₂SO₄ 0.85%

EXAMPLE 6

A. Preparation of half-ester salt using HYSTAR 6075.

Frozen (then thawed at room temperature) alkyl ether sulfate half-ester ¹ acidity 3.0 meq/g H +)	400 g.
50% NaOH	99 g.
HYSTAR 6075 ⁵	53 g.
NaCl	12 g.
H ₂ O	225 g.

The procedure of Example 1A was followed, and the product adjusted to pH 7.37 and spun down. The following characteristics were observed:

Viscosity: 9,500 cps.

Activity: 55.82%

B. Preparation of detergent composition.

To 500 g. of 55.82% active material from 6A, 19 g. of H₂O was added. The mixture was mixed well and spun down. The composition had a viscosity of 25,700 cps.

EXAMPLE 7

Preparation of half-ester salt using polyglycerol.

Charge:	
Alkyl ether sulfate half-ester ²	400 g.
Polyglycerol ⁶ (50% aqueous solution)	80 g.
NaCl	12 g.
H ₂ O	180 g.
NH ₄ OH (28% aqueous solution)	110 ml.

Procedure:

The procedure of Example 3A was followed, initially using 100 ml NH₄OH, and the pH adjusted to 7.0 with a further 10 ml. portion NH₄OH. The product had the following characteristics:

Activity: 52.6%.

Viscosity: 2750 cps

EXAMPLE 8

Preparation of Highly Active Half-Ester Salt Using Polyglycol

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Charge:	
Alkyl ether sulfate half-ester ² (3.16 meq/gH ⁺)	406 g.
NH ₄ OH	130 ml.
NaCl	12 g.
Polyglycerol ³ (50% aqueous solution)	48 g.
Polyethylene Glycol 400	8 g.
H ₂ O	220 g.

15 Procedure:

The procedure of Example 3 was followed. The pH of the mixture was adjusted with 50% citric acid and NH₄OH to 6.8 (as is). The product had the following characteristics:

pH (as is) 6.8

Activity 49.4%

20 Viscosity 3,680 cps

EXAMPLE 9 (Comparative Example)

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Evaluation of high active alkylether sulfate

30 The highly active alkyl ether sulfate half-ester salt obtained in Example 3 was evaluated against a commercial half-ester salt preparation. The results indicate that foam characteristics and viscosity potential are comparable.

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	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
Commercial product ⁷	45.90	-
Standamid TM LDS ⁸	3.00	3.00
Example 3 product	-	23.52
Water	51.10	73.48
0.50% NH ₄ Cl	1,250 cps	3,400 cps
1.00% NH ₄ Cl	12,000 "	15,000 "
1.50% NH ₄ Cl	20,000 "	20,000 "
2.00% NH ₄ Cl	17,600 "	27,200 "
2.50% NH ₄ Cl	10,000 "	9,000 "
Foam (ml.)	285	285

METHODS AND MATERIALS (EXS 1-9)

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1. Methods.

55 All viscosities are Brookfield measurements at room temperature (spindle #4, 6rpm) unless otherwise indicated. Foam characteristics were evaluated by High Speed Agitation (Blender) Foam Generation Test.

2. Materials.

- Alkyl ether sulfate half-ester¹: Standapol ESP Sauer ester sodium lauryl (C₁₂-C₁₄) 2 EO sulfate.
 Alkyl ether sulfate half- ester²: Standapol ES-1 Sauer ester sodium lauryl (C₁₂-C₁₄) EO sulfate.
 5 Polyglycerol³: Polyglycerol 06 6 mole oligomer of glycerol.
 HYSTARTM 5875⁴ Carbohydrate: hydrogenated starch hydrolyzate.
 HYSTARTM 6075⁵ carbohydrate: hydrogenated starch hydrolyzate.
 Polyglycerol⁶: Polyglycerol HOB257-26 6 mole oligomer of glycerol.
 Commercial product⁷: Standapol EA-1, Ammonium lauryl (C₁₂-C₁₄) 1 EO sulfate.
 10 StandamidTM LDS⁸: lauric (C₁₂-18) diethanolamide.

Claims

- 15 1. A process for the neutralization of an alkyl ether sulfuric acid half-ester of the formula

$$RO(CH_2CH_2O)_nSO_3H$$
 wherein R is C₁₀-C₂₀-alkyl and n is from 1 to 7, comprising neutralizing the half-ester with a neutralizing agent in aqueous solution in the presence of a polyhydroxy oligomer to provide the corresponding half-ester salt.
- 20 2. The process of claim 1, wherein the neutralizing agent converts the half-ester to the corresponding alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, ammonium, or alkanolamine salt.
3. The process of claim 1, wherein the polyhydroxy oligomer is a polyglycerol or a hydrogenated hydrolyzed polysaccharide.
4. The process of claim 1, wherein the polyhydroxy oligomer is an oligoglycerol having 2-10 glycerol groups.
- 25 5. The process of claim 1, wherein the polyhydroxy oligomer is a polyglycerol selected from the group consisting of tetramers, pentamers, hexamers and heptamers of glycerol.
6. The process of claim 1, wherein the polyhydroxy oligomer is a cyclodextrin or alkylpolyglycoside.
7. The process of claim 2, wherein the neutralizing agent is sodium, potassium or ammonium hydroxide, mono-, di-, or triethanolamines.
- 30 8. The process of claim 1, wherein the polyhydroxy oligomer is employed in an amount of from about 2 to 15% by weight of the alkyl ether half-ester.
9. The process of claim 5, wherein the polyhydroxy oligomer is employed in an amount of from about 5 to 10% by weight of the half-ester.
- 35 10. A detergent composition comprising a salt of an alkyl ether sulfuric acid half-ester in aqueous solution and a polyhydroxy oligomer.
11. The detergent composition of claim 10, wherein the polyhydroxy oligomer is present in an amount of from about 2 to 15% by weight of the alkyl ether sulfuric acid half-ester.
- 40 12. The composition of claim 10, wherein the half-ester salt is an alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, alkanolamine salt, or ammonium.
13. A shampoo formulation comprising an aqueous solution of a salt of an alkyl ether sulfuric acid half-ester of the formula

$$RO(CH_2CH_2O)_nSO_3H$$
 wherein R is C₁₀-C₂₀ alkyl and n is 1 to 7; and a polyhydroxy oligomer.
- 45 14. The shampoo formulation of claim 13, further including a standard optional shampoo ingredient.
15. The shampoo formulation of claim 13, wherein the polyhydroxy oligomer is polyglycerol or a hydrogenated, hydrolyzed polysaccharide.
16. The process of claim 1, wherein the product has an activity of at least about 45%.

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
A	EP-A-0 098 632 (CHEM-Y FABRIEK VAN CHEMISCHE PRODUCTEN B.V.) ---		C 07 C 141/08 A 61 K 7/075
A	US-A-3 843 706 (J.K. WEIL et al.) -----		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
			C 07 C 141/00 C 07 C 139/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 20-07-1989	Examiner ZAROKOSTAS K.
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